

[30th April 1959]

*Serial number and names of schemes  
under execution.*

*Amount sanctioned (up to 1st  
March 1959) during 1958-59.*

(1)	Amount sanctioned (up to 1st March 1959) during 1958-59.	
	Loan. (2) Rs.	Grant. (3) Rs.
4 Suchindrum Water-supply Scheme .. ..	11,000	21,000
5 Arni Water-supply Scheme .. .. .	1,56,000	..
6 Sivakasi Water-supply Scheme .. ..	5,00,000	..
7 Dharapuram Water-supply Scheme .. ..	2,00,000	..
8 Third Water-supply filter unit at Nagorecoil ..	35,000	..
9 Cumbum Valley Panchayats Water-supply Scheme.	9,59,200	..
10 Tenkasi, Courtallam Water-supply Scheme ..	3,03,000	..
11 Karamadai Panchayat Water-supply .. ..	1,07,000	..
12 Coimbatore Water-supply Scheme .. ..	8,60,000	..
13 Chingleput Water-supply Scheme .. ..	93,000	..
14 Madurai Water-supply improvements .. ..	6,80,000	..
15 Tiruppur Water-supply Scheme .. .. .	5,70,000	..
16 Tirunelveli Water-supply Scheme .. ..	4,43,000	..
17 Mannargudi Water-supply Scheme .. ..	1,62,000	..
18 Tindivanam Water-supply Scheme .. ..	87,500	..
19 Gobichettipalayam Water-supply .. ..	80,000	..
20 Tuticorn Water-supply improvements .. ..	10,70,000	..
21 Salem Water-supply .. .. .	7,00,000	..
22 Ootacamund Water-supply .. .. .	1,50,000	..
23 Mettupalayam Water-supply Scheme .. ..	6,43,000	..
24 Coonoor Water-supply Scheme .. ..	75,000	..
25 Madurai (Koehadai Water-Works) .. ..	..	500
	87,16,200	8,08,700

## APPENDIX XI.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 299 asked by Sri A. Vedaratnam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 30th April 1959, page 720 supra.]

(a) The quantities of handloom cloth exported from the Madras Port to various countries from January to December 1958 are as follows :—

Serial number and countries to which cloth was exported.		Quantity of cloth (in yards).
(1)	(2)	
1 Ceylon .. .. .	14,714,385	
2 Malaya .. .. .	5,890,025	
3 Aden .. .. .	2,652,408	

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Serial number and countries to which cloth was exported.	Quantity of cloth (in yards.)
(1)	(2)
4 United Kingdom .. ..	545,450
5 Mauritius .. ..	120,248
6 Singapore .. ..	3,414,533
7 Somaliland Br. and Fr. ..	566,773
8 British West Indies .. ..	8,746
9 United States of America ..	207,079
10 Hongkong .. ..	24,155
11 British West Africa .. ..	1,787,977
12 Thailand .. ..	53,219
13 Liberia .. ..	13,640
14 Nigeria .. ..	6,861,715
15 Siero Leone .. ..	1,489,967
16 New Zealand .. ..	15,000
17 British Guiana .. ..	12,619
18 Saudi Arabia .. ..	30,000
19 H. Somaliland .. ..	66,140
20 Jamaica .. ..	10,638
21 Windward Island .. ..	10,000
22 Gambia .. ..	88,920
23 Bermuda .. ..	4,192
24 Ghana .. ..	51,603
25 Somalia .. ..	11,475
26 West Germany .. ..	44,558
27 Gold Coast .. ..	5,760
28 Italian Somaliland .. ..	31,230
29 Italy .. ..	7,519
30 Burma .. ..	11,900
Total .. ..	38,751,874

(b) In order to establish and expand foreign markets for handloom fabrics particularly in the Middle East, South and South-East Asian countries, an external marketing scheme is being implemented by the All-India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Society. The scheme envisages the setting up of seven overseas



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emporia and the appointment for four Commercial Travellers. Five emporia have already been set up one each at Singapore, Bangkok, Colombo, Aden and Kuala Lumpur.

During 1958, the All-India Handloom Board participated in the exhibition held in Poland (Poznan Fair), the Canadian fair at Toronto and the International Exhibition at Kabul. The display of Indian Handloom fabrics in the above exhibition and fairs has earned considerable publicity for the products of the Indian handloom.

Two teams for the United States of America were invited by the Government of India during 1956 and 1958 to tour the country and advise on the possibilities of developing substantial exports of handloom fabrics to that country. The report of the 1958 team is awaited.

With a view to step up exports to countries like West Germany, United States of America, etc., the Government of India have set up at Madras a Handloom Exports Organization as a subsidiary of the State Trading Corporation. This organization will make sure that all steps are taken to maximise exports of handloom fabrics from India to West Germany and United States of America.

To enable prompt execution of orders from overseas, special facilities are given for the import of raw materials like art silk yarn, dyes and chemicals. At present weavers' co-operatives alone are eligible to import these materials but Government of India are reported to be actively considering the extension to all manufacturers-cum-exporters.

The drawback on customs and excise duties on raw material used in the manufacture has also been liberalized.

With the object of exploring the possibilities of expanding exports of handloom fabrics to West Africa, the Government of India are contemplating a proposal to send a Trade Delegation to that country. This Government have suggested to the Government of India that in addition to this delegation, another delegation should be sent to the countries in South-East Asia to regain the traditional markets for our handloom fabrics in those countries. The Government of India's reply to this suggestion is awaited.